

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1902

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 20, NO. 14.

HAVE YOU A BOY?

If so, we are certain you want him to look as well as other boys. We are headquarters for boys' good clothes, and we invite you to come and bring the

boy and to examine and try on a few of our nobby Spring Suits.

Our Boys' Suits

Fit, Wear, and sell at Low Prices.



See the fine line of Wash suits at 40c to \$1.50.

Boys' Long Pants Suits, \$6.00 to \$18.00

See the Nobby Pure Wool Suits at \$3.00.

We will refund the money on any purchase made of us—that is not entirely satisfactory. No risk there.

H. LEWIS, THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

SELLING IS BRISK WITH US

Because we are showing so many novelties as well as useful things.

LAST week and this week so far we sold Two Hundred Pairs of Women's slippers for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR. Not a pair worth less than \$1.25. From that to \$2.50. . . .

NEXT week we shall sell One hundred pairs of Women's Fine Kid Up to Date Shoes for ONE DOLLAR A PAIR. They are marked to sell for \$2.50. Don't miss this great Sale.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

We sell the Standard Patterns.

Dress Ginghams.

Dress Ginghams.

If you want to secure the latest patterns in Gingham Dress Goods call at our Store NOW!

We have a new line displayed that you will surely like. The patterns are modish and the personification of coolness. We want you to see them while the line is full,

SEE OUR LINE OF ELEGANT SUMMER SLIPPERS.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

.... FOR

Plows and Farm Machinery

BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Call at the store of the

LEWIS HARDWARE CO

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

STEVE MEACHER IS HURT

Well Known Conductor Is Pretty Badly Shaken Up in a Wreck at Pembine Last Thursday Night.

Passenger train No. 57, running between Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Pembine, crashed into an extra eastbound freight of 67 cars last Thursday night at 9:16, about a mile from the latter station on a curve in the track. The passenger train was made up of engine No. 6 in charge of Engineer Ed. Bailey and two coaches. Steve Meacher was the acting conductor and Frank Stransky the brakeman of the train, both men being well known here. The passenger was 20 minutes late and was running at a rate of 40 miles an hour when the engineer saw a man with a flag on the track. He pulled the whistle lever in recognition of the signal and a moment later saw a big engine attached to a freight on the main line directly ahead of him. He jumped as did also his fireman and Brakeman Stransky. The engineer was a heavy set man and was pitched over on his face in the gravel alongside the track as soon as his feet struck the ground. His face was terribly cut and he suffered injuries about the head which temporarily unbalanced his reason. He was helped to his feet however and with assistance was able to walk to the station. Frank Stransky, the brakeman, jumped immediately upon hearing the whistle and fortunately landed in marshy soil which broke the force of his fall. Conductor Meacher was standing between the first and second coach when his train struck and was thrown out. He struck another track on his head and shoulder. He suffered two gashes in the head and was unconscious when picked up. The cuts in his head were sewed up by a Pembine doctor, prior to the arrival of the Gladstone physicians who had been telegraphed for immediately after the accident. His right shoulder had been dislocated by his fall but evidently the doctors there did not know it for the shoulder was not set until after Mr. Meacher arrived here at the hospital. He was brought here on the west bound limited and arrived early Friday morning. Doctors McIndoe and Hinman looked after his injuries and at the present time he is getting along nicely.

The boggeman, Ed. Gries, was in his car when the collision occurred as was also the news agent, John Beckie. Gries had a broken nose and an injured back. Beckie was hurt internally. Ed. Summerfield, bookkeeper for the Peninsular Cedar Co. of Rex, Mich., was sitting in a car when the engines met. His right leg was made of wood and he had laid up on a seat in front of him. The shock drove the artificial member right through the seat the leg rested on, and broke it in three places. Mr. Summerfield was also injured about the back.

There were about 40 passengers on the train and all were more or less shaken up, several being severely hurt. All the injured except Conductor Meacher were taken to Gladstone.

The freight, into which the passenger train crashed, was an extra and was standing on the main line when the accident occurred. It was in charge of Conductor Robinson and Louis Colby was engineer. The big train had pulled up on the main track in order to clear the way for a west bound way freight which had been standing on a siding. Conductor Robinson had sent a brakeman ahead to signal the oncoming passenger that the line was blocked but the man did not have time to go ahead any distance before the other train showed up around the curve. As the freight was standing still when the passenger showed up the engineer and fireman had time to get away before the crash came. This compound stood the shock well and beyond having the end box and front end store it was not damaged anywhere near as much as would be expected. The box cars behind it suffered however. They were jammed together in a solid mass for some distance. A car loaded with butter was sent almost through a car of flour by the shock. The passenger engine, one of the standard pattern, was completely wrecked.

Considering the nature of the wreck it is remarkable that no loss of life resulted. The fact that the injured men are all on the road to recovery is exceedingly gratifying.

Visit at Lac du Flambeau.

The following young ladies and gentlemen made up a party that went to Lac du Flambeau last Sunday morning: Misses Jordan, Stillman, Miller, Aldredge, Greener, Godfrey, Holliday, Jonlin, Messrs. T. C. Wood, C. S. McIndoe and Archie McIndoe. The day was spent on the lakes there in a new Naphthalene launch, a recent purchase of the young men connected with the Flambeau Lumber Co. The party enjoyed the day immensely, each member speaking highly of their entertainment.

Assessment.

In compliance with orders from National and Department Headquarters, G. A. R., and with custom, John A. Logan Post will observe Memorial Day, May 30, 1902.

All ex-soldiers and sailors are invited to join with the Post in these exercises.

The members of the Post and those who join with us will meet at the Armory at 9 o'clock in the morning preparatory to marching to the cemetery where the exercises will be held. Donations of flowers are asked of the public and should be at the Armory not later than 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. All civic societies in the city, all public and parochial schools and all others are respectfully invited to participate.

RICHARD REED,
Post Commander.

Department Wisconsin G. A. R.
ARMORIAL DAY ORDER NO. I.

The Post, in conjunction with Co. I, 2nd Regt. W. N. G., will hold a memorial service at the Armory on Sunday, May 25, 1902, at 8 o'clock P.M. All ex-soldiers of the Civil war, both Union and Confederate, and all ex-soldiers of the Spanish American war are respectfully invited to meet with the Post at their headquarters, 1279 P. M., sharp, by order of the Commander E. M. Mason, Adjutant.

RICHARD REED,
Post Commander.

Large Crew of Men Employed and Orders Coming in Faster Than They Can Be Turned Out.

The plant of the Wisconsin Veneer Co. is a busy scene of activity these days, the company having on hand considerable more business than they can comfortably attend to. A crew of between 45 and 50 men are employed in and about the factory the year round in the manufacture of the different products of the company. A carload of the veneer was shipped to Ohio Tuesday afternoon and the warerooms are filled with the different classes of material which is being seasoned and dried prior to being shipped away. Upwards of 7,000 feet of logs are used daily by the machines. The logs used are basswood, birch and ash. Myron Thompson, who looks after the outside interests of the company, was out nearly all winter looking up logs. The company has 800,000 feet of basswood logs at Keenan, on the "Snowy" and owing to the scarcity of ears on that road have been unable to get them in to the factory. The engine room, hot water vats, warehouses and factory building proper cover a tract of land about 400 feet square.

Big Black Bass Caught.

A crowd of fishermen congregated in the vicinity of the broken city bridge Sunday afternoon. The day was perfect and as the gates were closed at the dam until about four o'clock fish could be plainly seen in the water. Pickerel, bass and the big redhorse were in plain sight from the middle span of the old bridge and a number of umbrellas were laid out at full length on the structure trying to hook the red finned fish. An older disciple of Walton stood on the bank and fished with rod and line. He had good luck and had several redhorse on his string. All of a sudden his pole bent and his line became as taut as a bowstring. He had no reel, and only succeeded in landing the fish he had hooked after a good fight, by lifting it clear of the water and dropping it on the sod. His catch would gladden the heart of the best fisherman that ever grasped a pole.

He had caught a black bass that any man who had ever fished would have raved over for months. Gene Shepard happened to be in a canoe near the fisherman when he lifted the bass from the water and he told the man that it was against the law to catch black bass at this time of the year and suggested that the proper thing to do would be to put the fish back in its native element. The man did it and upheld the laws of the state. Gene carries a license from the state game warden which exempts him from the laws pertaining to the capture of fish or game but he does not take advantage of his privilege. He thinks the game laws should be lived up to everywhere.

Post Office Postbox.

The following order has been received by Postmaster Parker and sharply defines the position of the postal authorities as regards the post office as a lounging and hazing place.

Post Office Department.

Washington, D. C., April 24, 1902.

Comptroller General: Sir—Enclosed herewith is a copy of a circular letter sent to the postmasters of the various districts of the United States, giving directions concerning the use of profane language in their offices.

Postmasters should endeavor to prevent the use of profane language in their offices. Post offices must not be allowed to become resorts for lounging and hazing parties.

They must be kept in a clean and orderly condition so that they may be visited without embarrassment.

Postmasters should call on the civil authorities to preserve order.

And if they refuse to do so, the officers should be called.

J. M. McRae,
Acting Postmaster General.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Thomas O'Brien, the Young Rhinelander Soldier, Who Enlisted in the Regular Army, Writes Again.

MANILA, P. I., April 6, 1902.

To THE NEW NORTH:

I again pen a few lines to let you know I am well and how I am getting on. I am now stationed at Mauban, the same place I was at when I wrote to you last. It is very hot here, for these are the hottest months of the year, but there is a nice breeze from the sea and that makes it pleasant for us. Co. I, 2d Inf., had a fight April 5, 1902, Mauban being attacked on April 2 at 8:30 p. m. by eighty riflemen, who cut the telephone wire and then fired on the town. We were all under arms in no time and ready to fall out at a moment's notice but we did not go out till in the morning. We found the telephone wire cut and two hundred feet gone but we had a line-man with us who fixed the wire and then we went on and the natives said the insurrectionists were eighty riflemen. Our Lieutenant said that we had a pretty small detachment for eighty riflemen, our strength only being twenty-six men. The natives said the insurrectionists left there the day before so we were three hours behind them. We got a guide and took the trail and at every hut we came to they would tell us how far ahead of us they were. We took some native prisoners and made them come along and then we came to a river and the insurrectionists crossed there at six o'clock and we waited there for some hours the priest sent up to us and then crossed the river and ate dinner on the bank. After we had dinner we started off again on their trail and we traveled half an hour, when we came to a hill. A path went around the foot of the hill and another on top and ashick would have it we took the path on top. As the advance guard came on top of the hill one of the men saw the rebels and told the sergeant and they both dropped on their knees and fired. It was not over one minute before all of our men were on the firing line and all shooting. The "goons" answered it, and talk about steel flying. It was flying there. We could see the sugar cane as it was cut off by the bullets for the rebels were in a patch about a hundred feet square and steel was going in there all the time. They raised the white flag and we stopped firing and then they fired on us again and we returned the fire. They raised the white flag again but we didn't stop that time for it is an old trick of theirs so they could get their wounded and dead away, but the second time we didn't stop firing for half an hour. We couldn't see them any more and as there was no more firing we stopped. There was not a man who didn't come upon the line. After it was over we went down the hill, which was one hundred feet high, and found pits about six feet deep with sharp sticks stuck up on them. They were for the poor unlucky soldier to fall on. After we got down the hill we went up on about forty feet of highland and came to their house. We searched all around for dead and wounded and found one dead and blood in seven other places. We got one rifle and ammunition and four boxes, buried the dead native, took the valuables and came back to Mauban. I thought it was fun to hear the shooting and see the puff of smoke from their rifles for that was the only mark we had to shoot at excepting when we saw them run. It was just like Fourth of July excitement only I could hear the balls whistle. The next morning the priest went out of here to bring in the Filipinos and he came back and reported seven wounded and three missing, so we didn't do very bad for the time we were at it. The priest said that one of the wounded natives was shot three times.

On April 5th one captain and nine men with nine rifles surrendered here.

He had been out in the hills for six years.

He said his last fight was in December, 1901.

He had one hundred pounds of ammunition and all the balls were of brass so if they ever had hit one of us it would have been all off.

I was the only one that got hit.

One of the men came up behind me and put his gun up close to my face and as I turned my head to see if any one would get behind me he let her go off and it burnt my cheek, eyes and forehead. As I turned my head back to the front I saw a "goon" run and I fired at him but missed. This battle is called the "Battle of Moecasau." Our lieutenants names are Macklichan and Francis M. Boone, two good officers. They say they would go any place with Co. I. Well I have told you all about the fight on Mount Moecasau and our officers being proud of us.

It has always been the custom in the past to make the captain of the winning company colonel of the regiment and the captain who won second place was appointed lieutenant colonel, but this year matters have been complicated somewhat by reason of the fact that the company commanded by Irving A. Fish, which was in the same battalion as Company D, made a higher score in the total points than did Company C, which drilled in the other battalion in the preliminary. Commandant Curtis will now be compelled to decide who shall be lieutenant colonel and who shall be major. In addition to these honors for the officers of the winning company will be high perfect. By reason of being captain of the winning company, Peers will next year be colonel of the university corps of cadets.

It is a coincidence that Captain Peers and his first lieutenant, R. D. Brown, both belonged to Company I, of the Second regimental Ethnolander, as did also Colonel H. G. Kemp, who won the second last year, and Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Higgins and Lieutenant Ralph Brown.

The high positions the Rhinelander boys hold at Madison well evidences the fact that the officers of Company I thoroughly understand their business.

We clip the following Madison correspondence from the Milwaukee Sentinel of Friday, May 1:

Madison, Wis., May 17—Company D, commanded by Captain Leslie W. Peers, won the drill competition, which is held annually between the companies of the university in the gymnasium, securing a marking of 91%. Company C won second with a marking of 90%.

Much more interest has been displayed this year than ever before in the work of the students, who are required to take drill, and as a consequence the interest in the drill was keen.

Company C is commanded by Captain Harry C. Johnson, and he, as well as Captain Peers, has had his men at work every day.

Sergeant Henry Z. Mitchell of company F won the individual prize as being the best drilled student in the corps.

He is a freshman in the general science course, and his home is at St. Cloud, Minn.

It is a coincidence that Captain Peers and his first lieutenant, R. D. Brown, both belonged to Company I, of the Second regimental Ethnolander, as did also Colonel H. G. Kemp, who won the second last year, and Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Higgins, who won second place.

These men have all proved themselves good drill masters, and it is largely due to their efforts as well as to those of Commandant Curtis, that there has been such a noticeable improvement in the quality of the work.

As Lieut. L. Persons, who is the second lieutenant of company D, has had two years experience at West Point, and that fact also tended to make the work of the winning company well nigh perfect.

By reason of being captain of the winning company, Peers will next year be colonel of the university corps of cadets.

The judges were all regular army officers, who had been detailed to act, and they were as follows: First Lieutenant Lawrence A. Curtis, Twenty-second United States Infantry; First Lieutenant C. W. Estes, Twentieth United States Infantry; Major C. Nichols, Twenty-first Field Battery, United States artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Joachim, W. N. G.; and Second Lieutenant Verdi Green, United States artillery.

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Major C. Nichols, Twenty-first Field Battery, United States artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Joachim, W. N. G.; and Second Lieutenant Verdi Green, United States artillery.

Watch Free with Rail.

H. Lewis offers an open-faced watch

to every purchaser of a suit of clothes

in this store at \$50 or over, and

and see the fine line of children's clothing now ready for your inspection.

The very best of materials

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER'S PUBLISHER'S COMPANY.

RHINELANDER • WISCONSIN

In the famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius that overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, 10,000 people lost their lives. But few calamities in history equal the recent horror in the West Indies.

It is nothing new for women to commit crimes for "lovers" or husbands' sakes, but a divorced wife who engages in wholesale forgery in order to help her former husband "because she loves him so" is a distinct novelty.

The game of indoor tennis, which is handicapped by the hideous name of ping-pong, is now certain to become a fad, since a British doctor has discovered that it engenders a disease called tennisitis — anglick, ping-pong ankle. We have had the "tennis elbow," "bicycle heart" and "golf neck." It only needed that latest monstrosity to make the list symmetrical.

A shrewd Yankee inventor has come forward with a scheme for a moving platform on the Brooklyn (N. Y.) bridge that will make it possible for that great structure to handle much larger crowds. Now one of the wonders of the world, the bridge with this addition would be still more marvelous. The directors have the inventor's proposition under consideration.

In the death of Francis Bret Harte American literature loses one of its most distinguished representatives. His place in this literature does not rest either upon the fact that he wrote voluminously or that he enjoyed a long and deserved popularity, but is due to his originality and the distinctive American quality of his writings.

The London Lancet, the best of medical authorities, says that too much bathing is harmful. "It tends to maceration of the superficial part of the epidermis, which is too frequently removed and occasions probably too rapidly a proliferation of the cells of the malpighian layer." We didn't think it was as bad as that.

Thomas A. Edison thinks that Santos-Dumont has solved the airtight problem, and Santos believes that with \$1,000,000 he can construct an airship that will cross the ocean in two days and carry 100 passengers. His airships may be one of the marvellous inventions of the present century, but we are inclined to the belief that they will never be the popular method of transportation over the oceans.

The post office department has some strange contracts to award. Recently it let the contract for carrying mail on a canoe route in the Philippines and the same day closed a contract for a mail delivery in Alaska by dog sled. The man who takes the Alaska contract will travel the 64 miles between Eagle and Valdez making the journey twice a month and receiving no less than \$1,500 per trip.

There are now residing in New York seven former members of the cabinet, three of whom were secretaries of the treasury—namely, Fairchild, Carlisle and Gage; four men who have been ministers to France—Boggs, Morton, Reid and Porter; two ex-governors of the state, two men who have been lieutenant governors, and 12 who have been majors either of New York or Brooklyn.

Canada does not know whether to be pleased or alarmed by the influx of Americans into the far western end of the dominion. Many thousands of farmers are said to be moving into Canada on account of the abundance of very cheap lands in that region, and the Canadians are afraid these newcomers will put new ideas into the heads of their Canadian neighbors and start an annexation movement.

John D. Mand, a wealthy farmer living near Hamilton, O., has always been a sincere enemy of venus, and when he died a few days ago it was found that his will set aside \$2,000 in government bonds to be used by the county in waging a ceaseless war against "poxies, wild and disagreeable plants." The will provides that only the income from the bonds shall be used, the principal to constitute a lasting weed fund.

Paul Leicester Ford, murdered by his brother in New York, was a man of rare versatility and industry. His "Honorable Peter Stirling" and "Jacque Meredith"—to mention only two of the stories he wrote—have been among the most successful of the novels of the past few years. His biographies of Washington and Franklin attracted wide attention in England as well as in the United States. Essays from him on a variety of subjects have appeared at frequent intervals in the past few years in the popular magazines.

Why should the eminent physicians who admit that excessive meat-eating is injurious hasten to disavow at the same time that they are vegetarians? There is nothing discreditable in the fact of being a vegetarian, and the time when it was fashionable to steer at vegetarians has gone by long ago. The very fact that in many diseases meat is the first article absolutely interdicted by physicians is the best evidence that the medical faculty admits in effect, if not in terms, that people would be better off without meat altogether.

Huge speed has recently been developed upon some of the western railroads, and it will cause no surprise if 1903 proves to be a year of railway record-breaking. For the last few years the traffic on the railroads has been so great that the officials have been kept busy providing for it and have had little time to think of faster schedules. But now there is talk of new records and of phenomenally fast trains, including one that will make the journey from New York to Chicago in 18 hours. This rate of speed will be cooling.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The United States senate on the 13th passed the fortifications appropriation bill and further discussed the Philippine bill. A conference on the agricultural appropriation bill was agreed to and a bill to establish an Indian agricultural school at Wahpeton, N. D., was passed. In the house an exciting debate on the Philippines was started by Mr. Van Slyck (Mo.), who accused the army of crime and cruelty to natives. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) denied the charges. A bill was passed opening to homestead entry the extensive Ute tract in Colorado, embracing about 9,000,000 acres.

Senator Lodge tried to induce the minority in the United States senate on the 16th to fix a date for a vote on the Philippines bill, but failed. Senator McLaurin concluded his speech against the bill and Senator Debs made one in its support. Ninety-five pension bills were passed, and nominations of H. G. Squiers, of New York, for minister to Cuba, and Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for consul general at Havana, were received from the president. In the house a bill was passed to refund war taxes collected upon legacies and bequests of a religious, charitable or educational character. The naval appropriation bill was further considered.

The naval appropriation bill was discussed in the house on the 17th, and the most important feature of the discussion involved a revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy. This arose over an amendment to the bill which was presented by Mr. Mudd (Md.), and which was adopted, prohibiting the use of Macay's "History of the Navy" as a text-book at the naval academy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt has been notified by Emperor William that he will present a statue of Frederick the Great to the United States, to be erected in Washington, to commemorate Prince Henry's visit.

The statement is made that Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Mass., has been tendered by President Roosevelt the position on the United States supreme bench now occupied by Justice Horace Gray, and that Mr. Hoar has accepted. Justice Gray has notified the president of his intention to retire.

The bureau of foreign commerce reports that American shoe imports into India increased 400 per cent. in 1901; cotton piece imports also increased.

THIS PAST.

The collapse of the \$120,000,000 hard-ware trust is ascertained.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the seven days ended on the 16th aggregated \$2,284,022,223, against \$2,022,007,451 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was 20.8.

In the United States there were 223 business failures in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 219 the week previous and 177 the corresponding week of last year.

Mrs. George Buck, 75 years old, and Mrs. Hannah Cummings, over 50 years old, were burned to death at St. Albans, Mass.

The creed report, made to the Presbyterian general assembly in New York, says that the confession does not teach infant damnation.

The striking anthracite miners are planning to tie up all the coal mines in the United States.

At Arlington cemetery President Roosevelt, Speaker Henderson, Senator Foraker and Congressman Hepburn, Grosvenor and Gardner delivered addresses at the reinterment of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Flames wiped out the entire business portion of Farlin, Ia.

Hannah Kickel and Anton Regel, who left a note stating they were too poor to get married, committed suicide together at St. Louis.

Senators opposing the Nicaraguan canal route, which is dotted with volcanoes, will urge the Maritime border as an argument against choosing that waterway.

American insurance losses on Martinique were small. St. Vincent risks are carried by English concerns. French companies held most of the Martinique risks.

Hundreds of school-teachers are making preparations to attend the National Educational association convention, to be held at Minneapolis July 8-11.

The labor differences between miners and operators in the Springfield (Ill.) district have been arranged and a strike averted for a year.

Chief of Police Ames, of Minneapolis, has been arraigned on a charge of accepting a bribe for "protection" and was held in \$2,000 bonds.

A man named Boatman, of Marinette, Wis., and Caroline Garnier, aged 16, of Menominee, Mich., were drowned in the river at the latter place by the capsizing of a rowboat.

From 100 to 200 lives were lost and many properly destroyed by a hurricane, which swept through large parts of southern and western Texas. The town of Goliah was practically destroyed, 28 persons being killed there and 200 injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Doctors who have examined bodies at St. Pierre agree that the victims were smothered by noxious gases which swept down from Mont Pelee ahead of the destructive flames.

The president-elect of Cuba has announced his cabinet; Tomayo, secretary of state under Gen. Wood, will remain.

In a cable to London the governor of St. Vincent reported 1,200 bodies buried; nine sugar estates destroyed. All live stock on Windward Island killed.

In a Birmingham speech Joseph Chamberlain said the British government hoped for peace, but was not sanguine of Vereenging's outcome.

At Madrid Alfonso XIII. of Spain took the oath in the Spanish parliament house before the great assemblage of envoys from nations of the world. A madman who wanted to marry the Infanta tried to intercept the king on his way to the palace.

A cablegram from Consul Arnett said that St. Pierre needed no further relief, as supplies and money on the way were sufficient.

A Havana dispatch says Gonzales de Quesada has been named Colon minister to Washington; Sagasta is to be consul general at New York.

The volcano of Morne Soufrière is becoming quiet, and the inhabitants of St. Vincent, losing their fear, are returning to their homes.

A plot by anarchists against King Alfonso was discovered at Madrid. Nine arrests were made and a quantity of dynamite cartridges found.

Demonstrations in Cuba in celebration of the change of government have become general all over the island.

Fort de France, Martinique suffered from the visitation, and it is believed that when reports from the country districts are all in the calamity will prove to be the worst that has befallen the gulf coast since the hurricane of 1890 and its accompanying tidal wave engulfed the city of Galveston.

Owing to the fact that wires are down in all directions, particularly between Houston and San Antonio, a steamer was bound and preparations made to flee. A volcanic dust shower is falling upon the city and harbor.

LATER NEWS.

The big meat packers of Chicago are aiming to form a butler trust.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that the demoralization of the user delegates on their way to Vereenging led to the belief that their ballots will be for a continuation of hostilities.

Nine of the city officials of Toledo, O., have been indicted for bribery.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in northern California.

A terrible explosion occurred in the coal mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., and it is estimated 150 miners were killed.

John Schullo fell off a rapidly moving train near Cumberland, Wis., and was seriously injured.

A tornado passed over Chetopa, Kan., maiming or destroying numerous houses and tearing down the poles of the electric light and telephone companies. Miss Emma Edington was carried from her house to the street by the wind, and in falling sustained serious injury. Others received minor injuries.

The official estimate of the loss of life at St. Pierre places the number at 23,000.

Prof. Eugene L. Schaeffer, master at the Bishop Scott academy, Portland, Ore., committed suicide by shooting.

A bloody fight between Sheriff Broadwater, of Scott county, Virginia, and the Wright gang of outlaws took place in the mountains of Vanhook county, Tennessee. Two outlaws, John Van Saat and John Temperton, were killed.

All of the Kodak companies of the country are planning for a consolidation.

The latest reports from Goliah, Texas, state that 98 persons were killed and 103 injured by the tornado.

The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church began in New York, the 19th.

Owing to red tape it has been found impossible up to the present time to unload the supplies sent to Martinique later from Cuero with a number of physicians and dozens of nurses and many citizens.

Great Damage at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., May 19.—At 12:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon a terrible wind and rainstorm swept over San Antonio, damaging property not less than \$20,000, and it may reach \$50,000. The wind reached a velocity of 72 miles an hour and continued at the rate for nearly 20 minutes. It blew from the southeast and then shifted to the southwest, the greatest velocity being from the latter point. At Fort Sam Houston government property was damaged to the extent of \$20,000, the doors being torn off the officers' quarters and barracks. The West End church was completely destroyed; \$2,000. Hartwell's Hotel damaged \$2,000. St. Louis college damaged \$4,000. Academy of the Lady of the Sacred Heart damaged \$2,000. Damaged to private residences will reach \$20,000. Several persons were injured, but there were no fatalities. The storm was a continuation of the one that swept over Goliah with such terrible results.

Three Children Drowned.

St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Spring Valley, Minn., says: An electric storm, accompanied by a cloudburst, passed over Elmo and Forestville, two small villages nine miles southeast of this city, Saturday night. Several large barns and other buildings were completely demolished. Herman Wilmot, wife and three children, who were returning home in a buggy, were thrown into the raging torrent and the three children were drowned.

Killed Little Girl.

Toledo, O., May 19.—The first fatal automobile accident occurred here Sunday, when James T. Bradley, the well-known independent telephone magnate, while speeding in his automobile with May Schrock, a 13-year-old girl, riding a wheel. The girl was almost instantly killed.

Boer Leader.

London, May 19.—Lord Kitchener's figures showed 12,500 Boers left in the field on July 8, 1901, and since then he has killed or captured 17,250 without appreciable decrease in the field.

Henry H. Windsor, an Interceanic canal student, predicts serious volcanic eruptions from Mont Conguina, Nicaragua, and obliteration of the canal if it is built.

Menoski, Mich., May 19.—Ed Boatman, of Marinette, Wis., and Caroline Garnier, aged 16, of Menominee, Mich., were drowned in the river at the latter place by the capsizing of a rowboat.

From 100 to 200 lives were lost and many properly destroyed by a hurricane, which swept through large parts of southern and western Texas. The town of Goliah was practically destroyed, 28 persons being killed there and 200 injured.

Foreign Intelligence.

Doctors who have examined bodies at St. Pierre agree that the victims were smothered by noxious gases which swept down from Mont Pelee ahead of the destructive flames.

The president-elect of Cuba has announced his cabinet; Tomayo, secretary of state under Gen. Wood, will remain.

A CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

The Town of Goliah Practically Swept Away.

Seventy-Four Residents Are Killed and a Large Number Wounded—Deaths Elsewhere Bring Total to Between 100 and 200.

Houston, Tex., May 19.—It is believed that between 100 and 200 lives have been lost in a hurricane which on Sunday swept southern and western Texas from the Red river to the lower gulf coast, a stretch of fully 200 miles.

Of the fatalities nearly half occurred in Goliah, a town of 2,500 inhabitants on the San Antonio river, 60 miles southwest of this city. That place was almost entirely wrecked, and the most conservative estimate places the loss of life at 75, while scores of persons suffered injuries.

San Antonio, Austin, Mex., Beeville and Port San Houston suffered from the visitation, and it is believed that when reports from the country districts are all in the calamity will prove to be the worst that has befallen the gulf coast since the hurricane of 1890 and its accompanying tidal wave engulfed the city of Galveston.

Owing to the fact that wires are down in all directions, particularly between Houston and San Antonio, a steamer was bound and preparations made to flee. A volcanic dust shower is falling upon the city and harbor.

Goliah in Ruins.

The big meat packers of Chicago are aiming to form a butler trust.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that the demoralization of the user delegates on their way to Vereenging led to the belief that their ballots will be for a continuation of hostilities.

Nine of the city officials of Toledo, O., have been indicted for bribery.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in northern California.

Demonstrations in Cuba in celebration of the change of government have become general all over the island.

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PRESENT-DAY AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

The Place in Southern Agriculture Occupied by the Negro Farmers.

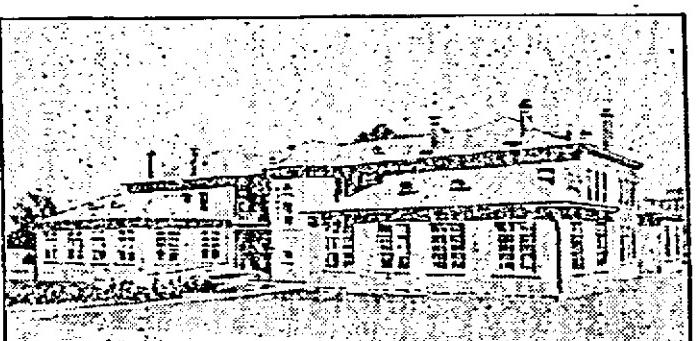
"You wish to know, sir, how the plantation negro is getting on?" said the colonel in the hotel lobby. "Well, sir, he isn't getting on at all; he's getting off—off the plantation!"

If a northern man may truthfully feelings, it is summer here; and on a hundred thousand plantations the process of "makin' a crop" of cotton is well begun. The negro is doing the work; but if you ask a white man about his success at it, the answer is always that the colored man is crowding into town and leaving the broad fields of the south to weeds. Just as the colonel said.

"If that is the case," I asked, "how is it that Texas alone raised more cotton last year than the entire south in 1857?"

"Certainly, sir, we raise more cotton all the time," said the colonel. "That's the trouble; there's too much cotton, and the price is beggarly; beggarly, sir. No one in the north can understand the difficulties—but permit me, if I do not exhaust your patience, to illustrate with a bit of my own experience."

"Although my own time is mainly devoted to the larger world of affairs, I have a small plantation of a thousand acres up the state, which for sea-



DOROTHY HALL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
For the Industrial Training of Girls; Built Entirely by Student Bricklayers and Carpenters.

timental reasons I retain. Last year I from Cuba and Porto Rico. There are besides 100 little children in the training school; there's a night school for the town youth, and an afternoon cooking school—in all over 1,500 pupils. There are some 50 buildings devoted to various purposes, many built by the students, bricklayers and carpenters. The wagons used on the farms are made by the students, the tools they need are turned out on the grounds. Girls are taught gardening and hen-raising as well as domestic arts. The school has an endowment of over a quarter of a million, which is rapidly growing. The state of Alabama投s \$2,500 every year, and the white neighbors have the kindest feelings toward it.

Over 500 former students of the institute are scattered about the south at work in smaller, less known training schools, or on farms and in factories.

One of these smaller schools is known as the Snow Hill Institute, and it has a history.

Some years ago one William J. Edwards, of Snow Hill, who was and is black as the ace of spades, and was then 12 years old, ragged and half starved to boot, started for Tuskegee on foot. He got there somehow and worked his way through, but at one particularly knotty place applied to a white man whom he had known in Snow Hill for a loan of \$12. This man, Mr. E. O. Simpson, had forgotten the boy, but sent the money. And he had forgotten boy and money both when, years later, a well-dressed negro came up to him one day and counted out \$12 with the interest.

The colonel looked puzzled for a moment; then a look of pain crossed his expressive features. He seemed hurt, but controlled his feelings manfully. "Possibly I forgot to mention," he said, softly, after a brief pause, "that Andy was one of our negroes. He has always lived on the plantation, sir. And his action, though unbusinesslike and not conducive to the orderly conduct of affairs, was not malicious."

The southerner is always ready to tell such a story, and he tells it with the skill that makes his section the breeding ground of novelists. And yet the negro is there, on the plantation, where he was "befo' de war." And the cotton staple has far more than doubled since 1860, while truck-farming, not even thought of then, has grown to vast proportions. The plantation negro and his master are the makers of the south. They are the foundation. And into his cotton and his corn—cloth to cover and food to feed the world—the negro is ploughing with vigor. He's working for himself.

It's the black man's turn now to tell a story. Here it is, just as Stephen Leacock told it at the Tuskegee farmers' conference:

"I began workin' for beard and clothes, but pretty soon my white folks say: 'Stepney, you're worth wages now.' An' I answers: 'Thank you, sir. I never give no mortgage. When I went to farmin' I had two mules an' two little boys. I had to buy the mules on part credit. The white man say to me: 'Stepney, I take your word for one-third the price of them mules.' Now I own 1,150 acres o' land an' I ain't a debt in the world."

An acre of land doesn't mean in Alabama what it would in the Georgia valley or near Chicago. Just it has a value for the man who can dig that value out.

The southern negro is not always careless and happy-go-lucky. A stout fellow named Burroughs said at the conference that he lived on bread and water until he saved money 'nough to buy land. Many of negroes who are

SUGAR BEET STATES.

They Will Control State Action on Reciprocity Bill.

Measure Will Probably Be Smothered in Committee on Commerce, Dominated by Allusion and Derision.

(Special Washington Letter.)
"I WAS so amazed that I made no reply, deeming silence the most prudent for the time being," said Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, in reference to a remark made to him by the secretary of war.

"He said: 'It seems a pity that any of our people have been encouraged to engage in a business which would cripple the Antilles islands.' In other words, his sympathies were with the Cubans, as against our own people, who have invested their millions in beet sugar. That remark intensified my opposition to the reciprocity bill."

The measure referred to is now before the senate, and no writer can positively predict what will be done with it, but there are good reasons for believing that the senate will defer action for a long time. The bill is now in charge of the senate committee on commerce. Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Burrows, of Michigan, are two of the leading and influential members of that committee; and they are from beet sugar producing states. Men who have had long years of practical experience in national affairs are predicting that the two senators named will kill the measure by smothering it in the committee. They can delay committee action for a couple of months; and then it will be time for adjournment.

Representative Richardson, the leader of the democrats in the house, of representatives, says: "While I have as high personal regard for the president executive as I have had for any of his predecessors, I felt that in dealing with the Cuban reciprocity bill we had an opportunity to cooperate with a number of republicans in defeating the main feature of that bill in order to show to the president and to his successors that they must not go too far in undertaking to shape national legislation. The representatives of the people have spoken in no uncertain manner."

Quite a number of statesmen have expressed substantially the same sentiment to your correspondent. There was an intensely earnest spirit pervading the house of representatives while that reciprocity bill was under consideration; and, in fact, for several weeks before it was reported from the committee on ways and means. But this earnest spirit was too far in undertaking to shape national legislation. The representatives of the people have spoken in no uncertain manner.

It was with reference to a full understanding of these legislative conditions that Senator Burrows said:

"If Michigan were the only state interested in protecting the beet sugar industry, I would oppose the reciprocity bill, and so would Senator McMillan, my colleague. But, as I understand it, there are 11 senators from beet sugar producing states, and you know that a body of 11 determined men in the senate can be as formidable as to be almost invincible. Moreover, in addition to the 11 senators from states interested in beet sugar production, there are many senators who believe with us that protection should be given to that industry and they will voluntarily take our part. Therefore it would seem to me that you might safely predict that there will be no Cuban reciprocity legislation this year."

Senator Burton, of Kansas, another statesman from the beet sugar country, says: "Although I have only been a member of the senate little more than one year, I have in that time made the acquaintance of the older senators to whom leadership is accredited. From them I glean information which impels me to believe that the bill which has come from the house of representatives will never be enacted into law. The senate might amend; but the house would accept no amendments. The majority of the direct representatives of the people have spoken so emphatically that the Senate could not misunderstand if it would."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, one of the most patriotic and forceful of statesmen, says: "We have done more than a fraternal duty for Cuba. We have taxed ourselves \$25,000,000 in order to give liberty and self-government to Cuba. We gave upwards of 40,000 lives in her behalf. Every life lost by disease and death in our army in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines was given in order that Cuba might be free. Besides expending \$250,000,000 on our neighbors, we relieved Cuba of a public debt of \$200,000,000 which Spain intended to collect from the revenues of the island. We have given Cuba enough to have the everlasting gratitude of her people and their posterity. They have no right to expect so much."

And now for a little secret history: not all of it, but enough. More than a year ago Gen. Fitch Lee announced at a banquet in Omaha that "our flag will never come down in Cuba." He told the truth, but inadvertently. We shall maintain naval stations and have other pretenses for keeping the flag afloat there. Shortly before Gen. Lee was indiscreet, the secretary of war said to Gen. James H. Wilson: "It may take three or four years for voluntary annexation; but it will come. We will select the first president for Cuba."

The first president of Cuba will be Palma, of New York, an American citizen, who has not lived in Cuba for more than a quarter of a century. He was elected, just as President Diaz is elected in Mexico; and not by free balloting, as we elect our presidents. He will perform his duty by hastening annexation. That will be the next chapter in the history of our relations with Cuba. It was the purpose of McKinley. It is the purpose of Roosevelt and his administration.

SENATOR J. C. BURROWS.

(Leader in Finance Committee, in Charge of the Bill.)

er efforts to defend the beet sugar industry. What we have done for Cuba the world knows; and now I propose that we shall look out for our own folks at home."

Senator Teller, of Colorado, voicing a sentiment similar to that uttered by Mr. Shafford, says: "You may be sure that there will be no reciprocity law enacted during this session of congress, so far as our relations with Cuba are concerned. The members of the popular branch of the congress have shown that a majority of them are in favor of the beet sugar industry. The senate would be wasting time to pass an amended bill, because we know that it would not be accepted by the house of representatives, and therefore would not become a law. Considerable time is sometimes wasted in the senate, but never over affairs which are absolutely futile."

Because this is a subject of great interest not only to the beet rais-

ing farmers, whose name is legion, but interesting also to the beet sugar manufacturers, and ultimately to all classes of business men, considerable time has been devoted to undertaking to ascertain the situation as to forecast the result. The representatives of a number of prominent metropolitan newspapers have been urged to this quest by their managing editors.

When the words of Senator Teller are quoted, you will understand that they are the words of a statesman of well nigh half a century of experience in national affairs. Just as men can usually tell what their wives or children would do under certain conditions, so venerable senators who know their legislative body well can tell what is most likely to be done.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, is another statesman of many years of ex-

perience, whose name is legion, but interesting also to the beet sugar manufacturers, and ultimately to all classes of business men, considerable time has been devoted to undertaking to ascertain the situation as to forecast the result. The representatives of a number of prominent metropolitan newspapers have been urged to this quest by their managing editors.

A silversmith observes that he makes more money by loaning articles than in the legitimate way of business. All kinds of silver and fancy ornaments are borrowed to make a grand show in the present room. Many articles still in his shop have realized their value over and over again, and are yet in condition for further service, says a New York exchange.

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Bits of Local Gossip

J. P. Hansen & Co., the leading drapers in Rhinelander.

James Aldstrom of Merrill is in the city today.

"Jed" Brazell of Jeffers was in the city Monday.

Will Stevens fished for trout at Deerbrook Sunday.

B. Seymour of Tomahawk was in the city last Thursday.

A. F. Aley of Escanaba, Mich., was in the city over Sunday.

If you want to tomato or cabbage plants see A. Kineable, 21-p.

W. A. Warren of Medford transacted business in the city Saturday.

W. A. Warren of Medford was in the city the latter part of last week.

H. B. Bettinghouse of Kaukauna was here the last of the week on business.

A watch free with all suits over \$5.00 in price at H. Lewis' clothing store.

F. E. Chandler of Antigo was a business visitor in the city several days of last week.

Arthur Radcliffe of Eagle River was in the city on business for a few hours last Friday.

Orio M. Stevens visited Cutright & Russell's camps near Pelican Lake over Sunday.

Chas. Slattery, a well known Eagle River man, was here last Friday and Saturday on business.

James Keenan came over from Tomahawk Saturday and spent Sunday with his family here.

Fred Price returned Monday from Eagle River, where he spent several days visiting his parents.

Mrs. Jane Hall and son Charles of Armstrong Creek were in the city last Friday the guests of friends.

H. L. Wheeler of Hazelhurst was in the city last Friday to attend the meeting of the county board.

Mrs. Kate Pier and daughter of Milwaukee spent last Thursday and Friday in the city on business.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 12-12.

Miss Aggie Pirson and Miss Mable Roberts of Antigo were guests of Mrs. Henry Stevens over Sunday.

Green and dry sixteen inch slab wood for sale cheap. Telephone 12-12.

Miss Mamie Petey returned Tuesday morning from a few weeks' visit with her sister and friends at Hazelhurst.

Mrs. George Long of Woodruff arrived in the city last Thursday and will make an extended visit here with her sister.

Paul Brown left Sunday afternoon for Milwaukee, where he spent the fore part of the week transacting business.

John Gulegast, the well known Eagle River logger and lumberman, was in the city Tuesday and yesterday on business.

Attorney John Barnes and Francis Coleman of Eagle River spent several days of last week angling for trout on the Brule creek.

Andrew Mohr, who until recently was city night policeman, has accepted a position with the Rhinelander Brewing Company.

Mr. and Mrs. August Nagle of Pelican Lake were in the city over Sunday, guests at the home of Mrs. Nagle's father, F. M. Mason.

Lost.—Saturday evening a chateleine bag containing ten dollars in bills and small amount in silver. Reward if returned to this office.

Mrs. Basye and mother left for Tomahawk yesterday morning, where they will spend several days the guests of friends.

Mose Jansen and sister, Miss Ellen, of Philo were in the city Monday on their way to Bessemer, Mich., where their brother is seriously ill.

Mrs. Leadbetter left last Thursday morning for her home in Stevens Point, after enjoying several days in this city, the guest of her son.

The Bon Ami club held another of their dancing parties tonight at the New Grand hall. The Rhinelander orchestra will furnish the music.

A. S. Pierce departed last Tuesday morning for Marquette, Mich., where he spent several days on business connected with the Silverthorne Lumber company.

Mrs. J. H. Williams, sister of Mrs. E. A. Little, arrived here last Wednesday from Cripple Creek, Colorado, for a three months' visit with relatives in this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Prior and little daughter Inez of Pelican Lake were in the city the last of the week, guests at the home of Mrs. C. A. Prior in the Fifth ward.

Peter Hammer returned Saturday to Iola after enjoying a week's visit with his family here. Mr. Hammer reports business at Iola as brisk and expects to soon move his family there.

Theodore Stone performed a delicate and successful operation on Basil Dahuff, a single man aged 27 years, last week at St. Mary's hospital. The man had been suffering with tuberculosis.

Lost.—Red striped cow with bell, white spots on body. Brass bells on ends of horns. Lost Monday from Crofoot's farm. Please leave word at this office if you have seen the animal.

John Sweeney and E. Eastling left yesterday morning for Crandon, where they will remain the rest of the week, buying old rubbers and junk which will be disposed of to Chicago firm.

Mrs. Dan Sullivan departed last Friday morning for a visit with friends at Duluth. She also expects to make a short stay with her husband who is at Leech Lake, Minn., before returning.

Peter Pouquette of Ogemaw was in the city Tuesday morning for several hours shaking hands with former Price county acquaintances who reside here. He was on his way to Echo, where he has accepted a position as knot sawyer in a shingle mill.

Ed. Stoltzman left for Sault Ste. Marie last week, where he will assist in arranging the stock in the new store building which is under construction there. He will be associated with his brother P. P. Stoltzman in the new business enterprise at that place.

There is no longer any question regarding certain cures for piles. Physicians' clinic reports give the painless One Night Pile Cure, positive endorsement in the treatment of all kinds of piles and day by day medical literature is more and more in its favor. For 50¢ the Harris Remedy, South Bend, Ind., will prepare one box sufficient to cure any case.

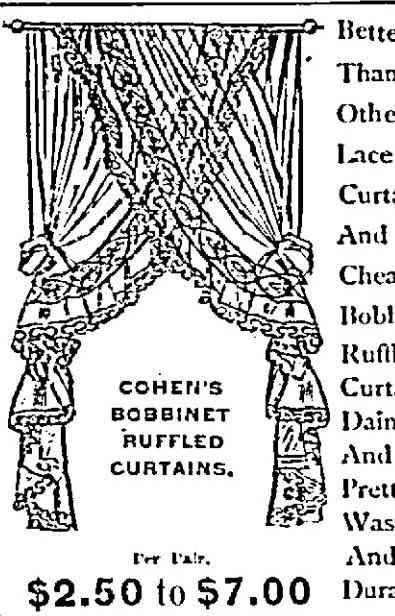
Frank Stranck was over from Gladstone, Mich., last Saturday and Sunday caring for his brother-in-law, Steve Meagher, at St. Mary's hospital, who was badly injured in the "Soo" wreck last Thursday at Pem-Flambé Tuesday night.

We have just received some more paper and envelopes—Royal Velvet, Lakewood size—the same you have been asking for. 100 sheets or one pound, 125 envelopes, or 3 thousand, for 50 cents.

C. D. Bronx, Stationer and Bookseller.

CRUSOE'S

THERE ARE ATTRACTIONS



\$2.50 to \$7.00

Children's Shoes.

Little red shoes for children, 50c

Ladies' Stockings.

Ladies' Fancy Stockings, fast colors, 25 cent quality, per pair, 18c

Ladies' Vests.

Women's & Misses Elastic Knit Vests, 10c

Men's Shirt Waists.

Fine Quality Imported Percale waists in the very neatest stripes and colors, \$1.50

Swiss Muslins.

Light airy fabrics in dotted Swiss, fine quality and new fad designs, per yard, 15c

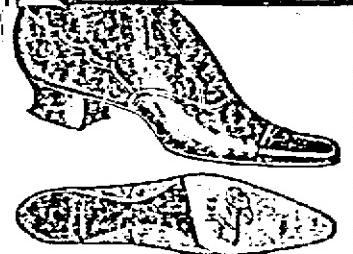
See them in the show window.

These Fine Shoes Come In Sixteen Different Styles. All Latest And Up To Date. Price Of Any Style Only

\$2.50



MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

THE
New Meat Market

IS NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

Something to study about.
Get our meat prices.
Compare them with what
you paid last year and
you'll forget that there is a
Beef Trust.

STAR MARKET.
HORR. & CO.

To All Weary Housewives

Who are using that back breaking, dust raising corn broom to sweep their carpets, we say, avoid this useless waste of energy and unnecessary dust by using a "CYCO"

BEARING BIS-
SELL—the finest carpet sweeper made. It will preserve and brighten your carpets and make sweeping a pleasure instead of a drudge. It will outlast forty brooms.



NOTE OUR PRICES:

"Prize,"	\$3.00
"American Queen,"	\$3.50
"Grand Rapids," nickel trimmed	\$3.00
"japan	\$2.50

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,
Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

Presented with Silver Service.
F. O. Tarbox, who so long and faithfully served the Chicago & North-Western railway as assistant superintendent, resigned some time ago and on Sunday the employees of this division, represented by men from every branch of the service, met at Ashland and presented him with a costly and beautiful present. In appreciation of their regard for him and in acknowledgment of the treatment accorded them at his hands during the many years of their service together. State Senator Blonder delivered the presentation speech. It was a fitting tribute, and in the feelings thus expressed, the railroad boys have only voiced the sentiment of shippers and patrons of the road generally. Mr. Tarbox was a capable and gentlemanly official.

THE NEW NORTH

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Republican district convention in Truth Congressional district is held every year at Elmwood Park, N. Y., for the purpose of nominating a member of congress from that district to be voted for at the next general election.

Each year in said district while within him he had engaged a new type operator, "and she's perfectly awful; but her voice is like that of a lady about her mistakes that the Republican candidate for governor in 1900.

The representation will be as follows:

Albion	Shawano
Brown	Taylor
Forest	Wood
Lacrosse	Woods
Marschall	Woods
Piney	Woods

Frank P. Parker, 100, Elmwood Park, N. Y., May 10, 1900.

Dated Elmwood Park, N. Y., May 10, 1900.

Republican County Convention Call

Notice is hereby given that a county convention of the Republican party of the county will be held in the town hall, Elmwood Park, on Friday, June 6, 1900, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Truth Congressional district convention.

The first set of papers was sent in to the convention, and much annoyed them.

He thought you could "jump on" anybody? But give her a show; she may improve," Rainer answered.

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He thought you could "jump on" anybody? But give her a show; she may improve," Rainer answered.

When he had pushed the door half open, he stopped.

"Kitty Cly has a heart

Worm's epitaph."

Scarcely above a whisper the notes read by him in the room were there, but full of the rare quality of clickling merriment. He looked in four delegates to the Truth Congressional district convention.

The girl sat at her desk, writing off her machine; her close-fitting brown blouse showed a daintily rounded figure,

and her blonde hair was drawn from her face in a wavy pompadour. Instinctively Rainer's eyes went from it to the edge of her skirt. Did he expect to see one foot shod and one in scarlet stockings? If so, he was mistaken, for the rainy-day skirt showed two round-toed boots that tried vainly to look business-like and "manish." Rainer's heart thumped as it had never thumped before. He stepped in to the room.

"Miss Curtis, I presume?" She smiled and bowed.

"I am Rainer. Shelton's partner," he said, and longed to add, "and for six months your unknown admirer," but of course he dared not.

"I know," she answered, with the air of a gracious hostess rather than an employee. "Can I do anything for you?"

"Er—these papers—" he began fingering them nervously.

"They are not right? Oh, I am so sorry. Can you show me what is wrong?"

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As the early fall Bub met him with

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Judge Stubbs treated Flinerty like the almanac does April." "How's that?" "Gave him 50 days."—Indianapolis News.

Kate—"How awkward everything looks that Bertha puts on!" Edith—"Yes, she always dresses becomingly."—Boston Transcript.

Buzz—"Simpkins has a smart dog."

Buzz—"What does he do?" Buzz—"He doesn't do anything that Simpkins tells him—that's what I mean when I say he's smart."—Ohio State Journal.

An Initiation—"I will make you regret this day!" he hissed through his clenched teeth as he left the room. I laughed to myself, for I was not deceived. He was not a real villain. He did not turn on his heel.—Judge.

He—"The last time I played football I remember my face got so knocked about—it wasn't like a face at all in fact—I thought it never would get better." She—"And did it? I mean—of course, I see it didn't—er—er—I mean—Punch.

Real Fun.—Lieut. Lorent (sentimentally)—"I've come to say 'good-bye.' I've been ordered to the Philippines." Miss Giddy—"How jolly! I'll be so interesting now to read the lists of the killed and wounded."—Philadelphia Press.

As Others See Them.—Old Gotrocks—"Do you know that you have been publicly referred to as the idle son of a successful banker?" Gotrocks, Jr.—"And are you aware, sir, that you are known in our best circles as the father of the champion amateur baseball pitcher?"—N. Y. Journal.

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The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

VOLUME 20, NO. 15.

SUMMER

Hot weather will be "steaming" of course you know everyone has it.

Serge Suits—Very Light—\$9 to \$12.

Where the Man with the Hoe Won

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

It doesn't often happen, and no one gave a favored few knew why it happened this time. There is a little stubborn in this story, but no varnish, and let those who like a lecherous tale turn the page. She was a bud last winter and this winter she was married. Most of the buds stay on the stem a little longer than that, but considering how many there were who wanted her, the quick plucking and bearing away is not to be wondered at in anything save in the personality of the flower lover who did the picking.

Frances Martin's father had no money, but he held a place in society by force of intellect and family. There are not as many of those cases as there used to be. The girl was a beauty. If a novel writer were telling about her he would say she was regal. James Parker, stock broker, was not a novel writer, but he thought Frances was regal, nevertheless. He had a thought of this kind from the moment he saw her. Parker followed Miss Martin's movements as closely as he did the tape in the stock ticker. He was a member of every club in sight, and he drove and rode, and did all the other things that a man of wealth in society does when he knows how.

James Parker was a catch. Everybody said so, and the fact was pretty strongly impressed upon the Martin family, bar Martin pere, who didn't care whether Parker was a catch or not, for Frances was to be allowed to make her own choice. Parker left the girl's shadow. He paid court, however, unobtrusively and with perfect tact. Frances was fatigued a bit by the attentions of this man, for whom all the other girls had made a cast, to use a piscatorial simile, and had failed to get a strike.

Now, there was as well as James Parker one John Meadowcroft, Meadowcroft had a big truck farm out beyond Bowmanville. Curious thing, but Meadowcroft worked his farm himself. He was a big fellow, something more than a trifle awkward, but with a fine head and a good face. He had an education and no capital except that which was represented by some acres of onion, carrot and potato beds and some hundreds of square feet of glass, under which the roses and carnations reached perfection when the winter blasts howl and the optimistic snow hunting whistles in the fields. John Meadowcroft was a graduate of the Amherst agricultural college. Just what had turned him to farming people did not generally understand. A good guess would have made it that Meadowcroft loved the country better than the town and took to gardening so that he could live at all times where he could smell the soil and see some clouds besides those of smoke going drifting by.

One summer day a number of young people drove out beyond Bowmanville to see the massed color and beauty of a great field of flowers, which the newspapers had made pictures of and written about. It was "the thing" to go out to that spot of loveliness during that month of blossoms. It was there that Frances Martin first saw John Meadowcroft, farmer. He had a pretty place for a home. It was naturally pretty, and John Meadowcroft knew how to enhance its attractiveness. James Parker was there that day, and being a man of acumen and worldly wisdom he saw that Meadowcroft, the farmer, thought that Frances Martin was more to be admired than any flower of his field; love them all though he did, from the tiniest blossoms to the big flowering peony.

Meadowcroft had friends in the city. They were of some of the good old New England stock, who in their earlier days had known his father and mother. Meadowcroft had a way of overcoming obstacles. His friends say that someday he will be growing green chrysanthemums, and will do it without feeding the earth with dyes. At any rate, he met Miss Martin again and then again. She was rather amused than otherwise at the

A Helle of Witchcraft.

A curious discovery has been made at Lynn, in Lincolnshire. In an old house a heart-shaped piece of cloth, pierced with needles and pins, has been found in a "greybeard" bottle. This is undoubtedly a relic of witchcraft. According to the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, M.A., F.R.S.L., editor of the British Archaeological Association, the moment was designed for some one's harm.

"It is part of the paraphernalia of witchcraft. The most interesting thing about the discovery is that it should have occurred at Lynn, i.e., in a part of the world where the superstitions belonging to magic and witchcraft might be supposed to be said to be 'old' and the fact that the cloth was contained in a 'greybeard' or 'bellarmine' bottle would seem to show that the time of its de-

THE PRESENT RUSSIAN REVOLT And Its CAUSES.

Terrible Tales of Suffering and Exorbitant Taxation from the Peasant Classes.

ACCORDING to recent dispatches, hunger is again driving the peasants of the southern provinces of Russia to revolt. Peasant armies are ravaging Russian estates. Russian landowners and stewards are fleeing in dismay before the rough hordes. Well they may.

The story of the causes of the present "reign of terror" is not a new tale. It is distressingly like the recital of the causes of a hundred famines which the Russian peasants have endured in the past; it is a tale of unjust taxation and coercion that is chronic in Russia—so chronic, in fact, that an uprising like the present one, or, worse, is always imminent.

The average American can scarcely appreciate how, in this age, the farmers of any country, the natural resources of which are practically unlimited, can so poorly manage matters as to bring famine upon themselves every few years. And it is said that scarcely a year passes which does not chronicle a visitation of hunger and want in some province of Russia. The American knows well enough what labor troubles mean and he understands the significance of an occasional drought; but he must stretch his imagination to conceive of conditions as they exist in the stricken provinces of Russia.

Supposing, however, that practically all of our dissatisfied laborers were agriculturists, that no man had more than seven or eight acres of ground, and that a great proportion of our farmers had only about two acres. Suppose, in addition to this, that all were ignorant alike of book-learning and modern agricultural knowledge, and that each man was expected to pay

lenders or be seized by the government for delinquent taxes.

From the dates of the emancipation gets a horde of ignorant, servile, hopeless peasants have been called upon to operate their debt laden bits of property in competition with their former masters. It has been a losing race for the Russian peasant.

The loan sharks of Russia are the curse of the land and the cause of much of the peasants' misery. They infest every village and stand ready always to lend sums on short time for from 200 to 200 per cent, and a heavy fine for each day after maturity. The methods of Shylock find almost constant parallel in the provinces.

At the end of each harvest, too, the peasants are visited by agents who appraise how, in this age, the farmers of any country, the natural resources of which are practically unlimited, can so poorly manage matters as to bring famine upon themselves every few years. And it is said that scarcely a year passes which does not chronicle a visitation of hunger and want in some province of Russia. The American knows well enough what labor troubles mean and he understands the significance of an occasional drought; but he must stretch his imagination to conceive of conditions as they exist in the stricken provinces of Russia.

Upon good authority it is asserted that the peasants of Russia are in a chronic state of starvation. Is it any wonder they revolt from time to time? It is strange that they rise up, as they are doing at this hour, in certain provinces, and sack the estates of the nobility. This spirit of revolt is con-

ducted by men who are frenzied by their wrongs. They make no nice distinctions. They raise the cry not only against the Russian nobility, but against capitalists of every name and nature, against foreigners, against everything which stands in their eyes for power and oppression.

It is reported that the czar is afraid to visit Moscow because of the disturbance in that section. This condition should be expected by one who stands at the head of a government that taxes its subjects until they cannot pay and then drags them forth by scores and hundreds and flogs them and casts them into prison.

In recouping the personal experiences of Herr Studding Mr. W. Reason gives the following incident which is typical of a tax collection scene in Russia:

"One of my acquaintances informed me that the chief of police was coming to the village to collect arrears of taxes, and would seize the last straw of certain poor widow. I put my kid under my cloak and hurried to the place. The officer had not come, but was expected every minute. The poor woman was standing with her arms over the neck of the cow, which she had managed by great struggle to keep through the famine, and now it was taken from her to support the state. I took a kodak picture of her as she stood, but when the officer approached I judged it prudent to take myself and photographic apparatus off, much as I should have liked a portrait of the official himself. Afterwards I saw this man leading the cow away and had at least the satisfaction of assisting to console the widow for her loss."

Few of the peasants own cattle or adequate farming implements for the very good reason that they have all been taken for tax arrears.

Some Russian economists are of the opinion that the old serfdom was better for the peasant than the present condition. Under the old system land lords allotted to each peasant house a certain quantity of land, allowing the members of the family to cultivate it for their own use on condition that most of their time should be spent on the landlord's estate, for cultivating and caring for which the serfs received no wages whatsoever, although they were free from taxation. In effect it was a system of slavery, but the present plan is a system of slavery too. Where will it end?

Again more than four-fifths of the Russian population are engaged in agriculture. This class may be divided into two portions: The peasants and the nobility. Only since the emancipation acts of 1861-66 have the peasants been free from serfdom and their present condition is even worse than their condition previous to that time, when the nobility for whom they toiled had a selfish interest in keeping them from starvation whenever possible.

The acts of emancipation were in reality crude, bungling affairs, inspite of the fact that they read well. It was proposed "to provide the peasants with the means of satisfying their wants and enable them to fulfill their duties toward the state." Separated from the nobility, who had been their practical masters, they were, after the emancipation, required not only to pay rent and taxes for their meager land allotments but were required to reimburse the nobility with "redemption money" for all possible loss the nobility may have suffered as a consequence of the emancipation.

As one writer discloses, "a parallel might be found in the United States, on the emancipation of the slaves, the liberated negroes had received allotments and had been made to pay the cotton planters the purchase money for their freedom, instead of simply a fair rent for the land."

More than this the Russian landlords have often continued since the emancipation to use their authority to wrest from the peasants—their former serfs—the most valuable of the pasture and forest land which had been lawfully allotted to them; the only excuse for this action being that the landlords own land, from lack of cultivation, failed properly to support his family.

As a result of these conditions, many of the Russian peasants are given to roving about the country; and whole families and even whole villages in some provinces are continually upon the move. It follows that their little farms remain uncultivated or fall into the clutches of the usurous money

PRACTICE INHERITED.

Young Successors to Old Practitioners Sometimes Fall Help to an Unlucky Patronage.

One of the elements that enter largely into the success of a young doctor is the selecting of an office in a house that has been previously occupied by an older physician.

"When I started in business 30 years ago," said an old physician speaking on the subject, relates the New York Times, "this principle was instilled into my mind by one of our professors, and my own observation has convinced me that it is a good one. It is a fact that no matter what our circumstances or station, most of us are slaves to habit, especially in the matter of medical treatment, and when the people in a block become accustomed to associating a certain house with a doctor, that is where they will go when they find themselves in need of his services.

"The fact that the doctor is a youngster who has stepped suddenly into the shoes of an old practitioner who may have been located there for years does not alter the situation. The great majority of the floating population of New York have no regular doctor, and when their physical organization gets badly out of kilter as to require attention, they decide bluntly upon the one with whose sign they are the most familiar. Here is where the young fellow profits by living in a house that has been the abode of a doctor for so long that everybody in the neighborhood knows just where to put his finger on him. The man himself may be a total stranger, but the fact that there is a doctor at No. 126, for instance, is a part of the block's tradition, and consequently it is at No. 126 that the neighbors seek relief from their aches and pains.

"Of course, it behoves the young doctor to give some thought to the character of his predecessor. I was unable to neglect this precaution—it took me several months to discover my mistake, but when I did find out that I had been laboring on the wrong tack all the time I speedily broke camp and moved into more favorable quarters. When I look back upon the circumstances from this distance of time, they seem very funny. The man who had occupied my back parlor just prior to my own tenancy was a constant thumper. Indeed, so steadily did he irritate his master that he didn't know what prescription looked like half the time, much less being able to write one. Because of this chronic disability, for which he was noted up and down the street, the visits of his patients were like those of angels.

"The house had been advertised for so long as the office of that doctor who is always drunk; that when I took possession I straightway inherited the omen attached to his name; and even though I was well-nigh a teetotaler, you couldn't have hired anybody thereabout to allow me to diagnose a disease.

"I know of another case where a man's whole career was shaped by this same thoughtlessness. Like me, he had failed to consider the character and reputation of the late tenant of the house where he decided to locate. Fortunately, he was hampered by none of the evil reports that surrounded my usefulness, but he suffered almost as much, in the beginning, from another cause. Great responsibility, with which he had unwittingly saddled himself, was the source of his anxiety. The man whom he succeeded had been a very successful specialist, and by no process of reasoning could my friend convince the populace that he was not an expert in the same diseases. In fact, he didn't spend much time in trying to convince them. I believe he did, indeed, put up a few arguments to the first person who called for treatment, but since he knew almost as much about that ailment as any other, he tackled the case with the assurance of a practical hand.

"His first experiment turned out so well that he felt justified in persevering on that line. Accordingly he abandoned the intended role of general practitioner and followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. As a result of that happy chance in selecting a location he is now, and has been for years, a specialist whose word is law among his associates.

"It would be well for all young doctors to consider this phase of the question before settling down to practice. Of course, it is not always possible to secure offices that have been recently vacated by good doctors, but the opportunities are by no means rare, and the young man who arranges himself of one of them will find the road that he has to travel smoothed not a little."

Lighting on the Safety Ropes. It has been the custom lately to fasten wire ropes and chains at perilous places on the Alps to assist climbers. Some of these are to be seen on the upper tower of the Matterhorn, where the climbing is most dangerous. But last summer's experienced have indicated an unforeseen peril arising in unsettled weather from the wires and chains themselves. A number of tourists were severely shocked and stunned by charges of electricity passing through the safety guards, which act as lightning conductors. Anyone who has been on the Matterhorn can easily understand how a shock of that kind, experienced at certain points, might without being severe enough in itself to produce fatal effects.

"Few of the peasants own cattle or adequate farming implements for the very good reason that they have all been taken for tax arrears.

Some Russian economists are of the opinion that the old serfdom was better for the peasant than the present condition. Under the old system land lords allotted to each peasant house a certain quantity of land, allowing the members of the family to cultivate it for their own use on condition that most of their time should be spent on the landlord's estate, for cultivating and caring for which the serfs received no wages whatsoever, although they were free from taxation. In effect it was a system of slavery, but the present plan is a system of slavery too. Where will it end?

As one writer discloses, "a parallel might be found in the United States, on the emancipation of the slaves, the liberated negroes had received allotments and had been made to pay the cotton planters the purchase money for their freedom, instead of simply a fair rent for the land."

More than this the Russian landlords have often continued since the emancipation to use their authority to wrest from the peasants—their former serfs—the most valuable of the pasture and forest land which had been lawfully allotted to them; the only excuse for this action being that the landlords own land, from lack of cultivation, failed properly to support his family.

As a result of these conditions, many

HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

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the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

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Ethel—Yes, and found his first ancestor

to be a gargoyle character.

I thought he seemed in the dumps about something.—Judge.

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PHOSPHORESCENT OCEAN.

Little Glistening Organisms Which Create the Appearance.

A milky opalescence, pervading the entire sea for immense distances bounded only by the horizon, is a somewhat rare phenomenon. It appears, quite suddenly, lasts, perhaps, for several hours and passes away as rapidly as it came, and this without apparent cause. At midnight we had the singular whiteness enveloping the sea, while the more brilliant kinds of phosphorescence shone in the midst of flashing green, yellow or bluish lights, as the case might be—a gorgeous nocturnal display.

During these hours my surface travel was along the stern of the ship. The water was alive with countless myriads of little glistening organisms measuring one-sixth of an inch in length—delicate minute organisms which required the aid of a microscope to reveal their perfect structure. A few specimens placed in an empty meat tin in a darkened cabin could be seen indeed with the naked eyes concerning merrily around in the salt water, each one glowing with that peculiar opalescent light which saturated the entire sea for so many miles. It was a small species of sponges, nearly related to a much larger kind on the side of which the late Professor Moseley wrote his name with his finger, the signature being visible on the dead body throughout the night, glowing with the brightest phosphorescent light.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Speaking English.

Almost any one who speaks English might put down successively in half a dozen places where English is supposed to be the mother tongue and hear as many dialects spoken, not one of which he would understand until it was interpreted. An old Lancashire worthy and a London lady were one day occupants of a railway carriage. The train had been waiting long at a certain station, and there was no appearance of it starting when the worthy remarked:

"They're a glib, talkative lot here."

"I beg your pardon," said the lady.

"I'm sayin' they're a gay daddin' lot here."

"I really beg your pardon, sir."

"I'm observin' they are a vera dreich lot here the night."

"Really I must again beg your pardon. I don't comprehend you."

"I was just trying to say that the train was late."

"Indeed, sir, it is—very late," agreed the lady and then collapsed.—London *Tit-Bits*.

Sulphur.

Sulphur occurs very widely distributed in the mineral kingdom, partly free and partly combined with other elements. The free sulphur is either found pure in regularly formed crystals or intimately mixed with earthly matters. In its native state sulphur is largely found in Sicily and Italy and as a general rule in abundance in volcanic districts. The brittleness of sulphur renders the cleavage imperfect. Sulphuric acid is an important combination and a very dangerous one in inexperienced hands. Sulphur combined with a number of elements, such as iron, copper, lead, etc., furnishes the sulphides. In the vegetable kingdom sulphur is a small constituent of the albuminous bodies and of certain volatile irritant oils. Moreover, the vegetable Juices contain it in the form of certain sulphates.

An East Indian Amulet.

In India a variety of gems and stones are used as amulets. The most common is the saharanum, a stone about as large as a billiard ball and which is perforated with black. This is supposed to be found only in Gondak, a river in Nepal. The person who possesses one of these stones is esteemed highly fortunate. He preserves it in a "clean cloth from whence it is sometimes taken to be bathed and perfumed. He believes that the water in which it is washed, if drunk, has the power to preserve from sin. Holding it in his hand, the dying Hindu expires in peace, resting in a stone rather than in the living God."

A Taste of Drugs.

An Englishman not a man at a French table d'hôte, who addressed him in French. His accent betrayed him, and, rather modestly, the Briton said, "All you are English."

"The devil's a doubt of it, darlin'" replied the stranger.

"An Irishman, too, still better," went on the other.

"Well, this isn't strange," said the man, "my French always shows me to be English, and my English to be Irish?"

The First Step.

The children were having a writing lesson.

"Set me copy, too!" pleaded little Ronnie.

"But you can't write, dear!" the governess remonstrated him.

"Then set me some blotting!" commanded Ronnie.

He evidently considered this a step toward writing.—*Home Chat*.

Dinner Among the Romans.

The Romans in the time of Cicero and Augustus took an early breakfast, from 3 to 4 in the morning; a luncheon at 12 or 1 and at about 3 o'clock the cena or principal meal of the day, corresponding with our dinner. Consequently we read of some not dining until sunset.

Cramped Lives.

According to the London *Lancet*, it is quite exceptional to find in a child bred in parochial charity institutions that healthy individuality which is characteristic of children who have been brought out in the freer and more natural atmosphere of family life.

Kilmister's Reply.

When Kilmister was traveling through the United States upon a concert tour, it chanced that Barnum's circus followed almost exactly the same route chosen by the great illusionist. On one occasion, when the train was filled with snake charmers, acrobats, clowns and the like, the guard, noticing perhaps Kilmister's remarkable appearance, asked him, "Do you belong to the show?"

Turning his bonnet head with a savage shake Kilmister answered fiercely, "Sir, I am the show."

The New Fleet.
Mr. and Mrs. Wellover started out house hunting early one morning, intending to spend the entire day in that occupation.

The agent of the first flat they examined told them the rent would be \$20 a month, which was \$10 less than they had expected.

"Any objection to children?" asked Mrs. Wellover.

"None at all," replied the agent.

"How often does the janitor wash the windows?"

"Whenever you want them washed and no sooner."

"How about the steam heat?"

"We don't shut it off until the last of May, and not then if the weather is cool."

"What kind of janitor have you?"

"He's a good natured man with an impediment in his speech and can't talk."

It was a second floor flat with rooms well lighted, as many closets as rooms, a large pantry, cleaned floors, all the modern conveniences and was new and in a good part of town.

"And only \$20 a month!" murmured Mrs. Wellover. "Can I be dreaming?" Whereupon she pinched herself and found she was.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Restaurant Costs' Fees.
When a cook applies for a place in a restaurant, he says first:

"What's the wages?"

And after he has learned about the wages he goes on:

"Includin' grease?"

"Yes" is the answer, or else it is "No" whereupon he resumes:

"Includin' bones?"

An inquisitive person the other day asked a cook asking these strange questions of a restaurateur, and the inquisitive person inquired, "What on earth did that cook mean?"

"He meant that he wished to know if he would put the grease and bones as perquisites," the restaurateur explained. "The waste grease and bones of a big eating house amount in the course of a month to a great deal you know. Here we get monthly 2,700 pounds of bones, and they all go to the cook. He sells them at a half cent a pound, and thus they add \$150 a week to his salary."—*Boston Record*.

Sea Necklaces.
Practically every one has seen the curious "sea ruffles" or "sea necklaces" which are found plentifully on ocean beaches. These are the egg cases of the sea snakes. They consist of a number of small disk shaped envelopes attached along a sort of stem, the biggest of them being in the middle. In each envelope there is a little spot of thicker material, which the young break through when they are ready to hatch. When the female gasteropod is about to lay, she buries herself in the sand, from the surface of which the "necklace" of eggs is gradually extruded. Being thus set adrift and exposed to the elements, as well as to devouring enemies, few of the eggs are ever hatched, but those which do come into the world safely and survive doubtless live to a very great age.

Physical Formation of Mexico.

Mexico possesses a curious physical formation. Rising rapidly by a succession of terraces from the low, sandy coast on the east and west, it culminates in a central plateau, running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction and having an elevation varying from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. High above this plateau tower the snow capped crags of several volcanoes, most of which are extinct.

Two countries, Austria and Holland, have retained the frown as a unit of monetary value, taking it at a time when it was very universal in Europe, its usage having been rendered general by the financial supremacy of the little states of northern Italy and the imperfect coinage system of the other countries of the continent.

A July Snowstorm.

In the year 1850 a snowstorm swept over New York on the 5th of July. It was Monday, and the firemen, which were then set off in front of the city hall in celebration of the glorious Fourth had been kept over from Saturday.

The weather was pleasant enough in the morning and during the greater part of the afternoon. But toward dusk heavy clouds appeared in the sky, a northwest wind followed,

the thermometer went down to 31 degrees—one degree below freezing—and the snowflakes came down at a lively gait.

Men who went out that night wore their winter overcoats and did not find them uncomfortable, for the cold lasted for hours.—*New York Press*.

His Revenge.

Mr. De Long (on being introduced)—

Miss Coquette and I have met before.

Miss Coquette (whispering)—Yes, I remember now.

"We will let bygones be bygones, for time heals all wounds and no doubt I was a very silly boy at the time."

"Boy?"

"I must have been. It was ten years ago, and your reason for refusing me was that you were old enough to be my mother."

Old Time Pirates.

On board the famous pirate Roberts a man who was crippled in battle received \$500 out of the common stock,

and a proportionate sum was awarded for lesser hurts. Lottier allowed \$150 for the loss of a limb, and other captains instituted a sort of tariff of wounds which extended to ears, fingers and toes.

Wit in a Hospital.

There was a witty fellow out in a Michigan hospital who had to be fed on a daily diet of egg and sherry. His physician asked him how he liked it.

"It would be all right, doctor," he said.

"If the egg was as new as the sherry and the sherry as old as the egg."

—*Washington Post*.

A Serious Impediment.

Teacher—Can you mention some great man who had an impediment in his speech?

Little Willy—Please, ma'am. George Washington did. He couldn't talk a hel-puck.

Extras in the Bill.

Clerk of the Burning Hotel (presenting bill to sleeping guests)—All guests of this hotel will please step into our new office across the street and pay for this extra fire and water service.—*Chicago News*.

When a man fools his wife, it is not that he is so smart, but that her faith is so great.—*Atchison Globe*.

His Weakness.

Allert—Why, don't you recollect that girl? That's the girl you used to rave over last summer—call her a "poem" and all that.

Edward—By Jove, so it is! I never could commit a "poem" to memory.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

Concession.

Edith—Yale is my favorite. They out the test men at New Haven.

Jack—That's what I said when they fired me at the end of the junior year.—*New York Times*.

Beyond Belief.

After Abraham Lincoln was a young man his prodigious strength and his skill in wrestling were matters of note throughout central Illinois. Few indeed were the men who could boast of having laid him on his back.

Somewhere along in the thirties there was a case on trial in one of the circuit courts in that section in which an effort was made to impeach the testimony of one of the witnesses. The evidence was conflicting. Some would believe the witness on oath and others would not.

At least a middle-aged man with a determined expression of countenance was called to the stand. The usual question was put touching the reputation of the witness for truth and veracity.

"Would you believe him on oath?"

"No, I wouldn't," he answered, and before the lawyer on the opposite side could interpose he gave his reason:

"I heard him braggo' out that he'd thrown Abe Lincoln out in a fair at square rassle."

No other witnesses were called. The attempt to impeach was unsuccessful.

Youth's Companion.

A Shrewd Yester.

A certain Boston hotel man tells this good story at his own expense:

When a small boy on the farm, his folks often sent him to the neighbors to buy a dozen eggs when their hens failed to lay enough.

He noticed that the old farmer always laid each egg before a lighted candle and examined it carefully. In his innocence of Yankee shrewdness the boy supposed that this was prompted more by honesty and intention to detect whether the eggs were bad or not.

One day, however, when he counted his eggs according to custom, there were only eleven in the basket.

With a determination not to be cheated, the lad trudged proudly back to the house and quickly made known his discovery.

"Oh," said the old farmer, "that's all right, my boy. One of them has a double yolk."—*Boston Record*.

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Young Father—I've just made a big deposit in a savings bank in trust for my baby boy. When he is twenty-one, I will hand him the bankbook, tell him the amount of the original deposit and let him see how things stand up at compound interest.

Old Gentleman—Won't pay. I tried that. My boy drew the money and got married with it, and now I've got to support him and his wife and eight children.

Boy?

"I must have been. It was ten years ago, and your reason for refusing me was that you were old enough to be my mother